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GLOBAL TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL DEMAND,
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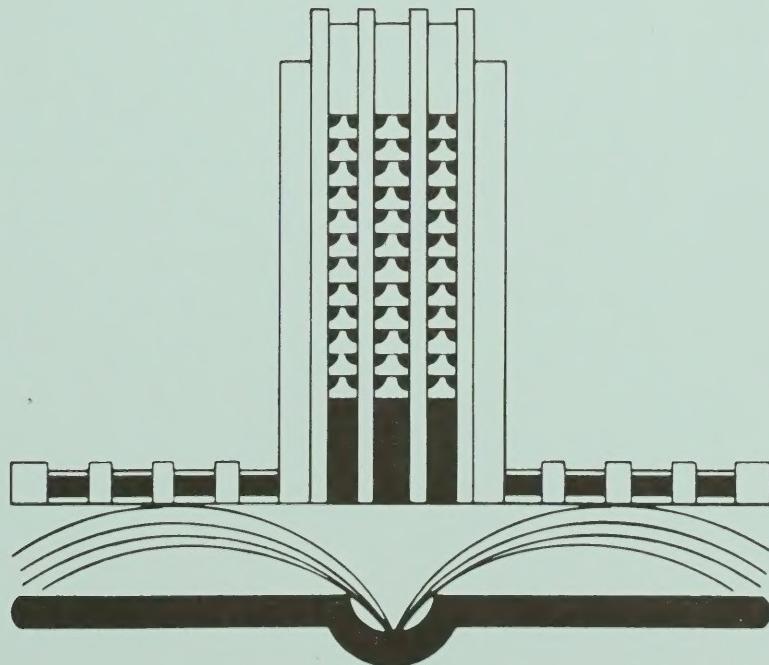
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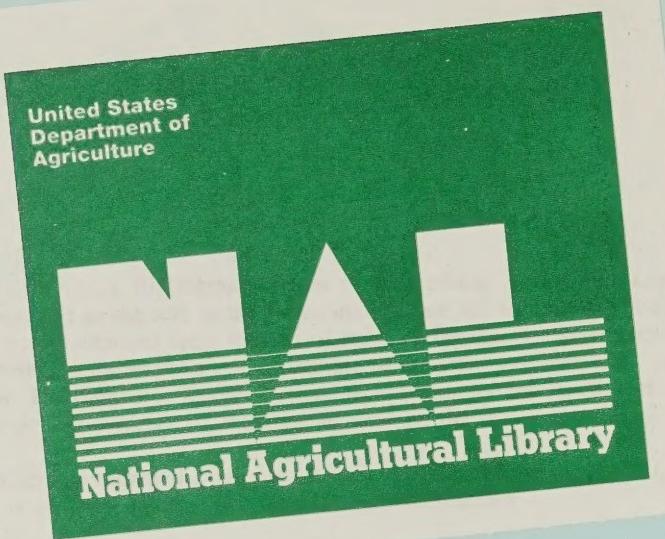
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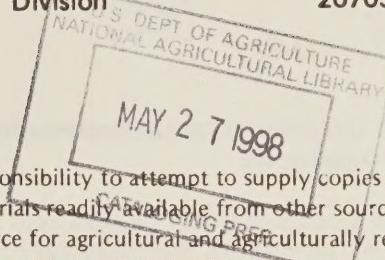
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University of Georgia
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2550 The Mall
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Honolulu, HI 96843
(808) 948-8568

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Interlibrary Loans
University of Idaho Library
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 885-6843

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Illinois Research and Reference Center
128 Main Library
University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign
1408 West Gregory
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 333-1958

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Interlibrary Loan
Iowa State University Library
Ames, IA 50011
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New Mexico State University Library
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1858 Neil Avenue Mall
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0001

The Agricultural marketplace of the 1980s.

Kohlmeyer, Robert W. CFWOD. St. Paul : American Association of Cereal Chemists. Cereal foods world. Jan 1982. v. 27 (1). p. 7-9. (NAL Call No.: 59.8 C333).

Abstract: Food demands in the 1980s (grain increased demand expected to be 19%) can be met because of an effective agriculture marketing system and technological advances in production. However, policy changes must co-exist with demands and production capabilities; the US had the lowest level of carry-over (155 million tons of grain) in 5 years as it enters the 80s. More than 210 million tons of grain will move in world markets with 85% of the product being consumed in the country grown. US government intervention, either tightening or relaxing import or export controls, will set market trends and provide signals to producers. Bilateral agreements must be developed between export cartels and government agencies to avoid discord and disruption of supplies and to control costs; cheap food policies (which keep prices artificially low) are short-term solutions and are inflationary. Trade barriers can affect supply and cost but it makes no sense to have free and open access for world markets if the customers can't pay. Systems to pay for expenditures must be realistic and available over a period of years if growth is to be sustained. (kbc)

0002

Agricultural production development trends in Poland. Tendencja rozwojowa produkcji rolniczej w Polsce.

Rojewski, M. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe. Roczniki nauk rolniczych. Seria G: Ekonomika rolnictwa. 1978. v. 82 (1). p. 55-68. ill. 10 ref. (NAL Call No.: 20.5 R59 SER. G).

0003

Agricultural protection: an observation and warning.

Hillman, J.D. College Station, Tex., Western Agricultural Economics Association. Western journal of agricultural economics. Dec 1978. v. 3 (2). p. 111-120. Includes references.

Abstract: Agricultural protection, especially of the nontariff type, is on the increase despite some recent appearances to the contrary. The forces behind this trend are heavily economic and immediate, relating principally to domestic farm programs. But there are other forces: self-sufficiency policies, social and cultural factors, and national security matters, which are also used to support protection in the political arena and over the long run. It is imperative that the leading industrial countries, with the assistance of leading developing countries, negotiate trade arrangements and agricultural adjustment policies that take advantage of the proven principles of comparative advantage. The alternative might be a trade breakdown similar to that of the 1930's.

0004

Animal husbandry-industrial integration (Policies, trends). RUSSIAN.

Smolianskii, S. Moskva, Kolos. Ekonomika sel'skogo khoziaistva. Feb 1978. Feb 1978. (2). p. 37-42. (NAL Call No.: 281.8 S073).

0005

Are current trends in agriculture to continue? (Policy, programs, supply and demand, Western Germany). Zur Problematik der Fortsetzung gegenwartiger Entwicklungstendenzen im Agrarbereich. GERMAN.

Weinschenck, G. Hannover, Alfred Strothe. Agrarwirtschaft. Apr 1979. v. 28 (4). p. 97-106. Includes bibliography. (NAL Call No.: 281.8 AG826).

0006

Barley production and marketing in the United States and Canada.

Wilson, W.W. Fargo, N.D. : Dept. of Agric. Econ., North Dakota Agric. Exp. Station, North Dakota State Univ. Agricultural economics miscellaneous report - Department of Agricultural Economics, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. May 1983. May 1983. (66). 41 p. Includes 20 references. (NAL Call No.: HD107.N68).

Extract: The purpose of this report is to describe the production and marketing system for barley in North America. The first section presents trends in supply and demand. Factors affecting producers' decision to plant barley are discussed in the second section. Distributional factors affecting marketing and price formulation are presented in the third section. The grading and transportation systems in each country as they affect barley marketing are discussed in the fourth section. The final section is a brief description of the barley-using industries.

0007

Basic ideas and trends of the Veterinary Service law. BULGARIAN.

Popov, A. Sofia, Ministerstvo na zemedelioto i khranitelnata promishlenost. Veterinarna sbirka. 1978. v. 76 (4). p. 37-40. (NAL Call No.: 41.8 V6463).

0008

Cereals '78, better nutrition for the world's millions.

: Pomeranz, Y. St. Paul AACC 1978. 272 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: TX393.I52 1978 F&N B-2036).

Abstract: Selected papers (plus two additional chapters) from the Sixth International Cereal and Bread Congress (Winnipeg, Canada, September 16-22, 1978) are presented. The book serves as a text and reference for students and researchers. Titles are Feeding the World: A Challenge to All Mankind; The Aftermath of the Green Revolution; An Integrated Post Harvest System (Russian); Bread Wasting--A Universal Economic and Social Plague (French); The Role of Cereals in the Diet of the

Developed World; Mechanizing the Cereal Processing Industry in the Developing World; Dichotomy of Surplus and Shortage; Structure of Cereal Grains as Related to End-Use Properties; Structure, Composition and Biochemistry of Cereal Grains; Contribution of Individual Chemical Constituents to the Functional (Breadmaking) Properties of Wheat; Trends in Bread Production; Developments in Baking Technology (German); Nutritional Quality of Cereal Grains; Storing and Preservation of Cereal Grains; Near Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy--the Present and Future; Future Developments in Cereal Science; and Sociological Acceptance of Cereal Foods.

0009

Changing patterns of food consumption in Italy.

Fidanza, Flaminio. Chicago, The Association. Journal American Dietetic Association. Aug 1980. v. 77 (2). p. 133-137. ill., charts. 7 ref. (NAL Call No.: 389.8 AM34).

Abstract: Data on food consumption patterns have been collected in Italy since 1881, and show significantly changing patterns, especially in the last 20 years. Economically, the percentage of income spent on food is relatively high, ranging from 38% in north-central to 45% in the south. Agriculture has failed to respond to increased demand; self-sufficiency has dropped, particularly for beef, sugar and milk. Nutritionally, the trend has been to increased obesity, possibly due to consumption of heavily advertised convenience foods. Nutrition education is lacking, and though efforts are being made to encourage this at the school level, it will take years before effects are seen. Food planning nationally and locally has had a subordinate position to other matters; however, it does not seem an insurmountable problem. Minor modifications in the average Italian diet, which is rich in pasta, fresh foods, and unsaturated oils, could result in improved health status.

0010

Changing trends in agriculture of United States.

Shamsuddin,. Ludhiana, Punjab Agricultural University. Progressive farming. Nov 1978. v. 15 (3). p. 14-15. (NAL Call No.: S19.P7).

0011

Consumer demand increasing for convenience in food products.

Stafford, Thomas H. ; Wills, John H. Washington, USDA, National Economic Analysis Division, ESCS. National food review. Winter 1979. Winter 1979. p. 15-17. (NAL Call No.: aHD9001.N275). Abstract: Demographic, economic and life-style changes in the U.S. during the past 20 years have significantly affected the structure of food distribution and marketing costs. The principal trend is a sharp increase in the consumption of convenience foods. This is reflected in rising expenditures

for meals eaten away from home, frozen foods in supermarkets, and convenience stores that operate long hours in residential areas. Rising incomes enable consumers to pay the higher costs of convenience foods and ancillary appliances such as microwave ovens.

0012

Cooperatives today.

McCready, K. Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada. Agrologist. Summer 1978. v. 7 (3). p. 11, 13.

Extract: The author summarizes statistics of Canadian agricultural cooperatives, in the sectors of marketing, supply, service and production. He gives an indication of trends for future growth. (NAL Call No.: S1.A375).

0013

Country reports on agricultural mechanization: 7. Philippines.

Del Rosario, C.E. Tokyo : Asian Productivity Organization, 1984. Agricultural mechanization in selected Asian countries : report of a study mission, 27th September-12th October 1983. p. 138-153. (NAL Call No.: DNAL S674.43.A75A4).

0014

Current trends and problems of the sugar industry in Philippines, 1974-1978.

Nagano, Y. Tokyo, Institute of Developing Economies. Ajia keizai. Apr 1979. v. 20 (4). p. 101-111. ill. Includes bibliography. (NAL Call No.: HC411.A1A5).

0015

Current trends in the Soviet and East European food economy / edited by Karl-Eugen Wadekin = Osteuropas Nahrungswirtschaft Gestern und Morgen / herausgegeben von Karl-Eugen Wadekin.

; Wadekin, Karl-Eugen. & Osteuropas Nahrungswirtschaft Gestern und Morgen. Berlin Duncker & Humblot Manhattan, Kan. Distribution in the U.S.A. and Canada, Graduate School, Kansas State University 1982. English and German; summary in German ~"This volume is an outgrowth of the Sixth International Conference on Soviet and East European Agricultural Affairs held at Schloss Rauisch-Holzhausen, Germany, June 5-8, 1981"--Pref. 368 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: 280.8 Os7 v.13).

0016

Current trends in the standardization of antiparasitic products for agricultural usage (Legislation). Tendances actuelles de l'homologation des produits antiparasitaires a usage agricole.

FRENCH.

Bouron, H. Paris, L'Academie. Comptes rendus des seances Academie d'agriculture de France. 1978. v. 64 (17). p. 1417-1425. (NAL Call No.: 14 P215BC).

0017

Current trends in U. S. wine consumption and marketing outlook for Eastern grapes and wines.

Sands, M. n.p. Proceedings of the ... annual meeting New York State Horticultural Society. 1979. 1979. 124th. p. 128-130. (NAL Call No.: 81 N484).

0018

Development trends of the food economy at the scale of (Poland's) macroregions and provinces. Tendencje rozwojowe gospodarki zywnosciowej w przekroju makroregionow i wojewodztw.

Klucinski, E. Warszawa, NOT. Przemysl spozywczy. 1978. v. 32 (4). p. 121-125. ill. 6 ref. (NAL Call No.: 389.8 P95).

0019

Developmental trends in the areas of improvement and distribution. Background for organization and management (Danish agriculture). Tendenser i forædlings- og distributionssektorens udvikling den organisatoriske og ledelsesmaessige baggrund. DANISH.

Nielsen, H.H. Kopenhagen. Landbrugsøkonomiske Studier Copenhagen. Veterinaer- og landbohojskole. Økonomisk institut. 1978. 1978. (9). p. 71-78. ill. (NAL Call No.: HD2002.C66).

0020

Developmental trends in the areas of improvement and distribution (Danish agriculture). Tendenser i forædlings- og distributionssektorens udvikling. DANISH.

Jorgensen, C. Kopenhagen. Landbrugsøkonomiske Studier Copenhagen. Veterinaer- og landbohojskole. Økonomisk institut. 1978. 1978. (9). p. 61-70. (NAL Call No.: HD2002.C66).

0021

Dlouhodobe tendence ve výrobě a spotřebě hlavních zemědělských produktů =. CZECH.
Czesany, Slavoj. Praha Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci pro zemedelstvi 1979. 67 p. - . Bibliography: p. 67. (NAL Call No.: S13.S82 1979 No.2).

0022

Economic and social conditions relating to agriculture and its structure to year 2000.

Heady, E.O. Ames, Iowa, The Center. CARD miscellaneous report - Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development. Apr 1980. Apr 1980. 29 p. 18 ref. (NAL Call No.: 920350(AGE)).

Extract: This paper first discusses some trends in agricultural structure which will prevail as a result of economic growth within developed nations, regardless of food supply and demand conditions world wide. It then summarizes some world food potentials and their implications for developed countries.

0023

Effective trends in the development of the extreme north (of the RSFSR, productive capacity of agriculture).

Zabrodin, V.A. ; Karelov, A.M. Moskva, "Kolos". Vestnik sel'skokhoziaistvennoi nauki. Feb 1979. Feb 1979. (2). p. 13-17. (NAL Call No.: 20 V633).

0024

Emerging trends in Australia's livestock-grains economy: implications for trade.

Kingma, O.T. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Proceedings Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C. 1978 (pub. 1979). 1978 (pub. 1979). p. 286-297. ill. (NAL Call No.: 1.90 C20U8).

0025

Establishment and trends of development of agroindustrial enterprises and associations for the production and processing of fruit and vegetables (Programs, Ukrainian SSR). UKRAINIAN.
Boiko, V.I. Kyiv, "Urozhai". Ekonomika i orhanizatsiia sil's'koho hospodarstva. 1978. 1978. (57). p. 12-18. ill. (NAL Call No.: S560.E35).

0026

Evaluation of the main trends of the scientific and technological development in the agricultural and food production complex (Forecast, Five-Year Plan).

Hodnocení hlavních smeru vedeckotechnickeho rozvoje v ZPoK.
CZECH.

Novak, M. ; Ruta, J. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelska, Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci pro zemedelstvi. Zemedelska ekonomika. Nov 1978. v. 24 (11). p. 801-808. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 C332).

0027

Factors affecting market trends in the Australian lamb industry (Supply, demand, productivity).

Weeks, P. ; Reeves, G. Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service. Quarterly review of the rural economy. Nov 1983. Presented at the national conference on "Implications of Developments in Meat Science, Production and Marketing for Lamb Production" held May 17-19, 1983, Orange Agricultural College, New South Whales. v. 5 (4). p. 328-336. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: HD2152.Q8).

0028

FAO studies in food and population.

; Bekele, M. Rome FAO 1976. 227 p. - . (NAL Call No.: HD9000.5.F63 F&N C-1902).

Abstract: The balance between food supply and population is a major concern. The gravity of the global situation is increasingly apparent. The future ability of man to feed growing populations is regarded as a problem needing interdependent national and global solution. 21 speeches by world authorities at major FAO occasions during a 20-year period show a change in emphasis, from an attitude of adapting food production to population

requirements to realization of an urgent need for simultaneous action on both fronts. Issues of agricultural development, food supply, human values, hunger, demographics, world food supplies, economic growth, population policy, innovations, and political will are addressed.

0029

Farmland trends and economics in Utah and the United States.

UTSCB. Lewis, W.C. ; Dyner, S. Logan : The Station. Utah Science - Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Winter 1985. v. 46 (4). p. 140-144. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 100 UT1F).

0030

Fats and oils - future impact of economic and political trends.

Holz, Alan E. Chicago, Institute of Food Technologists. Food technology. June 1979. v. 33 (6). p. 74-75,77.
Abstract: Soybeans, sunflower seed, oil palms, and animal fats account for about 3/4 of aggregate world fats-and-oils production and nearly 4/5 of world trade. The trend since 1965 has been toward greater growth in vegetable oils than animal oils; soybeans and sunflower seeds have been the key commodity growth areas. Economic and political factors influencing supply and demand in world fats-and-oils production include a worldwide population growth of 2%/year, technological advances, high price supports, changes in relative price relationships, rising food oil demand and expanded oil production in developing countries, reduced tariff barriers, and changes in export taxes. The impact of political and economic influences will be to boost fats-and-oils output significantly, with a subsequent decline in prices. Supplies should be ample, although actual price levels will depend largely on demand in new markets, especially in developing countries. (NAL Call No.: 389.8F7398)

0031

Food aid and the African food crisis.

Shapouri, S. ; Dommen, A.J.; Rosen, S. Washington, D.C. : The Service. Foreign agricultural economic report - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Includes statistical data. June 1986. (221). 104 p. maps. Includes 42 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL A281.9 AG8F).

Abstract: Nine of eleven low- and medium-income Sub-Saharan African countries studied may face even greater problems feeding their populations if recent trends continue. These countries rely on food imports and, increasingly, on food aid to meet minimum nutritional requirements for their populations. Food production is hampered by droughts which hit about once every 3 years. Recurrent food emergencies, such as those recently affecting Ethiopia and the Sahel countries, may raise total food aid in 1990 by five to eight times the actual receipts annually in 1981-83. Improved policies and increased foreign exchange

could help about half of the study countries satisfy their consumption needs from domestic production.

0032

Food gaps and surpluses in market economy countries.

Taylor, R.C. Washington, D.C. : The Service. World agriculture outlook and situation report - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. June 1985. (40). p. 37-39. (NAL Call No.: DNAL aHD1415.W6).

Extract: Net food exports on non-Communist developing countries likely will continue to grow during the last half of the eighties following trends in food demand that evolved in these countries during the sixties and seventies. Net food importers with widening calorie gaps consisted mainly of petroleum exporters and small, least developed countries. However, net cereal imports by developing countries with improving food self-sufficiencies comprised more than one-fourth of all cereals imported by developing market economies. Countries with declining food self-sufficiencies are found in all parts of the developing world.

0033

Food import demand of eight OPEC countries.

Coyle, J.R. ; Burfisher, M.E.; Parker, J.B.; Steiner, H.H.; Abou-Bakr, A.; Dommen, A.J.; Kurtzig, M.E. Washington, D.C. : The Service. Foreign agricultural economic report - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. June 1983. Available from NTIS, order no. PB83-222315. June 1983. (182). 112 p. (NAL Call No.: A281.9 AG8F).

Extract: The United States is making a poor showing, compared to other exporters, in the food and agricultural markets of the North African and Middle East members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The U.S. share of world exports to these eight countries dropped from more than 22 percent in 1974 to less than 6 percent in 1982. Demand for food has grown rapidly in these countries, as a result both of population growth and of rapidly increased incomes due to their oil production revenues and the investment of the enormous wealth created by these revenues. Only about half of their total food supply comes from domestic production. Imports' share of the food supply is expected to increase significantly in the eighties.

0034

Food in the Third World: past trends and projections to 2000.

Paulino, L.A. Washington, D.C. : The Institute. Research report - International Food Policy Research Institute. June 1986. (52). 76 p. Includes 16 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HD9000.6.I54).

0035

Food problems and prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: the decade of the 1980's.

Christensen, C. ; Dommen, A.; Horenstein, N.; Pryor, S.; Riley, P.; Shapouri, S.; Steiner, H. Washington, The Service. Foreign agricultural research report i.e. Foreign agricultural economic report - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Aug 1981. Aug 1981. (166). 293 p. Includes ref. (NAL Call No.: A281.9 AG8F).

Extract: Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where per capita food production declined over the past two decades. In most Sub-Saharan countries, per capita calorie intake is below minimal nutritional standards. Demand for food imports is increasing at a time when grain prices are rising and many African governments face acute balance of payments and foreign exchange problems. This study examines the long-term trends in food production, consumption, and trade in Sub-Saharan Africa, the structure of both demand and production, and policies designed to improve productivity in this region.

0036

The Food situation in developing countries: Two decades in review.

Paulino, Leonardo A. ; Mellor, John W. London : Butterworths. Food policy. Nov 1984. v. 9 (4). p. 291-303. illl. charts. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HD9000.1.F66).

Abstract: The world food situation in the past two decades is traced, beginning with the World Food Conference of 1974. The conference leaked beyond finding a remedy for the food shortage to view the world food problem in the wider context of development problems. An overview of the general changes in the food situation of developing countries is presented for the decades preceding and following the Conference. Trends in food production are reported; and productivity, food trade, and consumption trends are discussed. Developments of significant influence are the shift from Asia to Africa as the area of greatest concern on the global food front and the rapid increase in food imports by the developing countries. This dependence on imported food will pose trade problems by the end of the century. Massive poverty still exists in Asia, despite increased food production. Food demand has expanded faster than food output and net food imports. Production needs to expand with greater acceleration, improved consumption and distribution of food especially to the poor and a system of food security must be devised to address emergency food situations. (emc)

0037

Future food / by Harriette S. Abels ; illustrated by Vista III Design ; edited by Howard Schroeder.

Abels, Harriette S. (Harriette Sheffer). ; Schroeder, Howard. Mankato, Minn. Crestwood House c1980. 45 p. : illl.

(some col.) ; 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: TX355.A23 F&N C-2363).

Abstract: Current and future trends and concerns of food production and consumption are discussed for school children. Principal changes in diet will be caused by economic (rather than health) considerations, with a switch from meat and dairy products to alternate sources of protein. A variety of new vegetable foods that may be incorporated in future diets is suggested. Other topics reviewed include: the nature, operation, and possible unusual locations of future farms; increased land use through irrigation with desalinated water; aquaculture, a new major industry for farming the sea; sea plant farming; and novel future farm system problems that will require consideration and resolution. Illustrations of projected future food developments are provided throughout. (wz)

0038

Future trends (Cheese, European Economic Community).

Fishburne, J.R. Wembley, The Society. Journal of the Society of Dairy Technology. Society of Dairy Technology. July 1979. v. 32 (3). p. 155-160. illl. (NAL Call No.: 44.8 S012).

0039

Future trends in Midlands (England) agriculture (Surplus production within the European Economic Community).

Weston, W.C. Wembley, The Society. Journal of the Society of Dairy Technology. Society of Dairy Technology. July 1979. v. 32 (3). p. 129-134. illl. (NAL Call No.: 44.8 S012).

0040

Futurism and nutrition education.

Spitz, Hazel Taylor. Urbana, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Illinois teacher of home economics. Jan/Feb 1977. v. 20 (3). p. 98-100.

Abstract: Predictions relating to the field of nutrition education are discussed. Diet and food trends which will probably occur in the near future are listed, together with possible world food supply conditions of the more distant future. Four changes in nutrition education and the Basic Four Group are suggested. The relation between intake of "leader nutrients" and body functions is a subject that should be included in nutrition education programs. A promising future for nutrition educators is emphasized. (NAL Call No.: LB1025.I4 F&N).

0041

Global trends in food production and consumption.

Penn, J.B. United States? : Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, 1984. Agrifuture : the outlook for finance & trade and international relations in agribusiness / sponsored by Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole and The First National Bank of Chicago. Paper presented at "A Day for Agribusiness--An International Seminar," Apr. 26, 1984, Washington, D. C. p. 35-36, 38-39. illl.

(NAL Call No.: DNAL HD9000.5.A37).

0042

Growth trend in social and development expenditure (Including irrigation, agriculture in India).

Arya, K.C. New Delhi. Eastern economist. Feb 23, 1979. v. 72 (8). p. 317, 319-321. ill. (NAL Call No.: 280.8 EA72).

0043

High-value agricultural import trends in East Asia.

Nehring, R.F. Washington, D.C. : The Service. World agriculture outlook and situation report - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Includes statistical data. Apr 1984. (2). p. 20-27. (NAL Call No.: DNAL aHD1415.W6).

Extract: HVP's account for a growing share of total farm imports in East Asia, despite trade barriers for many HVP's. The United States has maintained its share of this trade despite protectionism and competition from the EC and neighboring Asian countries. East Asia's strong economic performance and limited indigenous capacity to produce many HVP's portends rising import demand for HVP's during the 1980's, with potential growth in U.S. trade opportunities.

0044

Hunger, politics and security.

Wilson, Thomas W. Jr. Washington, The Service. Hunger notes - World Hunger Education Service. Jan 1981. v. 6 (8). p. 2-7. ill., chart. (NAL Call No.: HD9000.1.H8 F&N).

Abstract: National security has become a question not only of military strength but the supply of essential services and food. With the proliferation of modern weapons have come shifts in the sources of influence and greater international interdependence, which contribute to the necessity to focus on world-wide problems. The most promising avenue of attack on the threats to world security would be a concerted global effort to reduce and eventually eliminate chronic malnutrition, but the existing political system is not conducive to economic reform. A process of technical adaptation on specific issues is needed to break the stalemate. What does national security mean on a planet whose biological ecosystems are steadily deteriorating? Technical analysis can certainly define the potential disasters, such as diminishing genetic diversity or dissipating natural resources, but the opportunity to reverse the downhill trend could be in political action to relieve world hunger, and in so doing benefit national security and the welfare of human beings.

0045

Impacts of consumptive demand on rural land values Texas .

Pope, C.A. III. ; Goodwin, H.L. Jr. Ames, Iowa : American Agricultural Economics Association. American journal

of agricultural economics. This paper was presented at the "Annual Meeting at the American Agricultural Economics Association," held Aug. 5/8, 1984, Ithaca, N.Y. Dec 1984. v. 66 (5). p. 750-754. Includes 26 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 280.8 J822).

Extract: This paper concentrates on the proposition that land is not only an input into agricultural production but is also an important argument in many individuals' utility functions. There is a consumptive value associated with ownership of rural land, reflecting innate desires to own land, live in a rural environment, obtain or maintain the lifestyle of a farmer or rancher, engage in outdoor recreation, get back to nature, and partake of any other real or perceived benefits of rural land ownership.

0046

Indian agriculture at crossroads (Crop productivity, trends, projections).

Swaminathan, M.S. New Delhi, India's Agricultural Breakthrough. The Green revolution. 1978. 1978. p. 7-10. ill. (NAL Call No.: S19.G74).

0047

International conditions, technology appeal establish U.S. export pathways.

Arlington Heights, Ill. Food product development. Jan 1980. v. 14 (1). p. 56-57.

Abstract: Major factors affecting U.S. food export opportunities in the 1980s include the growing appeal of U.S. agricultural technology to the world market, the same ingredient availability and cost constraints in foreign markets that are faced in this country by U.S. companies, and changing consumer tastes in other countries. Other trends, including trade considerations, convenience and snack foods, ingredients, and supply factors, will shape definite market development procedures for American (NAL Call No.: HD9000.I.F64).

0048

Is a new trend of single farm advancement necessary? (Policies). Ist eine Neuorientierung der einzelbetrieblichen Forderung notwendig. GERMAN.

Metzler, R. Bonn, Landschriften-Verlag. IKO, innere Kolonisation, Land und Gemeinde. May/June 1978. v. 27 (3). p. 108-109. (NAL Call No.: HD1955.I2).

0049

Is a new trend of single farm advancement necessary? (Policies). Ist eine Neuorientierung der einzelbetrieblichen Forderung notwendig. GERMAN.

Weinschenk, G. Bonn, Landschriften-Verlag. IKO, innere Kolonisation, Land und Gemeinde. May/June 1978. v. 27 (3). p. 105-106. (NAL Call No.: HD1955.I2).

0050

Is a new trend of single farm advancement necessary? (Policies, situation). Ist eine Neuorientierung der einzelbetrieblichen Forderung notwendig. GERMAN.

Gross, K. Bonn, Landschriften-Verlag. IKO, innere Kolonisation, Land und Gemeinde. May/June 1978. v. 27 (3). p. 107-108. (NAL Call No.: HD1955.I2).

0051

Issues in nutrition for the 1980s : an ecological perspective / Alice L. Tobias (and) Patricia J. Thompson.

; Tobias, Alice L.; Thompson, Patricia J. Monterey, Calif. Wadsworth Health Sciences Division 1980. Includes index. 544 p. Bibliography : p. 525-533. (NAL Call No.: TX345.I8 F&N B-2931).

Abstract: Reprinted popular and professional food and nutrition articles for students, professionals and the general public encourage an understanding of the interrelationships among physical and life sciences, behavioral sciences, and the humanities. The 5 sections include articles and editorial comments on basic nutrition facts, from human nutrient requirements and sources to eating guides; nutrient deficiencies and overnutrition; relationship between world population and food supply; the impact of technology on the food supply and the global ecosystem; the sociocultural and economic aspects of consumerism; and trends and alternatives for the future. Discussions of nutrition concepts and practical suggestions for diet improvement include the Green Revolution and food waste behavior; the world food crisis and the eating habits of American families; and the food chain and nutrient cycles. (cj)

0052

Main trends in the planning of industrial-type swine farms (Five-Year Plan, productive capacity). BULGARIAN. Osnovikova, V.E. ; Rodina, D.S. Sofiia, Ministerstvo na zemedelieto i khranitelata promishlenost. Zhivotnovudstvo. May 1978. v. 32 (5). p. 57-60 (continued) ill. (NAL Call No.: 49 Z62).

0053

Main trends of science and research development in livestock production (Forecast). Hlavní směry rozvoje vedy a výzkumu v živocisné výrobě. CZECH. Mindlova, J. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelska, Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci pro zemedelstvi. Zemedelska ekonomika. Nov 1978. v. 24 (11). p. 781-790. 1 ref. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 C332).

0054

Main trends of the scientific and technological development in food industry (Forecast). Hlavní směry vedeckotechnickeho rozvoje v potravinarskem prumyslu. CZECH. Vesely, M. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelska, Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci pro

zemedelstvi. Zemedelska ekonomika. Nov 1978. v. 24 (11). p. 791-800. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 C332).

0055

Main trends of the scientific and technological development in the plant production until 1990 (Forecast). Hlavní směry vedeckotechnickeho rozvoje v odvetví rostlinné výroby do roku 1990. CZECH.

Stanek, P. ; Skopek, S. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelska, Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci pro zemedelstvi. Zemedelska ekonomika. Nov 1978. v. 24 (11). p. 773-780. ill. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 C332).

0056

Major trends in specialization intensification and in increasing concentration of vegetable production in the Nikolaev Region (Policies, Five-Year Plan). RUSSIAN.

Grigorash, G. ; Rudaia, T. Kiev, "Radians'ka Ukraina". Ekonomika Sovetskoi Ukrayiny. Sept 1978. Sept 1978. (9). p. 32-40. ill. (NAL Call No.: HC337.U5A1).

0057

Major trends in the establishment of an agricultural basis in areas of new industrial development in Eastern Siberia (Exemplified by the Bratsk-Ust Ilim territorial-production complex (Economic aspects)). RUSSIAN.

Rykov, V.M. Novosibirsk, "Nauka", Sibirske otd-nie. Sibirskii vestnik sel'skokhoziaistvennoi nauki. May/June 1978. May/June 1978. (3). p. 108-110. 7 ref. (NAL Call No.: S13.S55).

0058

Major trends in the leveling of economic conditions of activities of agricultural enterprises and associations (Five-Year Plan). RUSSIAN.

Kvachev, V.M. Moskva. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Vsesoziuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khoziaistva. 1977. 1977. (83). p. 75-83. Includes bibliography. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 M852).

0059

Major trends in the overall development of virgin lands (Irrigation of the Golodnaya Step, policies of the Soviet power). RUSSIAN.

Khamraev, N. Moskva, "Kolos". Khlopkovodstvo. Nov 1977. Nov 1977. (1). p. 17-21. ill. (NAL Call No.: 72.8 K522).

0060

Major trends of development of interfarm cooperation in the sphere of production-technical service of agricultural enterprises.

Belokonov, P.N. Moskva, Institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Vsesoziuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khoziaistva. 1978. 1978. (84). p. 75-77. (NAL Call No.: 281.9 M852).

0061

Market potential for block and processed beef.

Raunikar, R. Mississippi State, The Station. Southern cooperative series. Bulletin.Mississippi. Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. June 1977. June 1977. (220). p. 127-152. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: S79.E3). Extract: This paper addresses several aspects of the market for beef, particularly as it relates to consumer demand. Consumer demand represents the response of the ultimate user of a commodity which sends signals back through the marketing processes to the producer(s). This discussion will include setting forth some of the basic tools and measurements necessary for resolving issues now faced in the market. It is therefore essential to understand some elementary economic theory upon which the market functions, historical trends or changes in beef consumption, factors which have affected the magnitude of consumer demand, time and space dimensions of the market, and price relationships affecting the market for beef. Suggested ways of resolving problems in these critical areas need to be carefully assessed.

0062

A modified partial adjustment model of aggregate U.S. agricultural supply.

LaFrance, J.T. ; Burt, O.R. Lincoln, Neb. : Western Agricultural Economics Association. Western journal of agricultural economics. July 1983. v. 8 (1). p. 1-12. Includes 15 references. (NAL Call No.: HD1750.W4). Extract: Aggregate U.S. agricultural supply response is modeled through a modified partial adjustment model, where the effects of weather and other temporal stochastic effects are structured to be purely static, while the effects of price and technology, or trend, are dynamic. The model is applied to a time series of aggregate U.S. farm output, aggregate U.S. crop production, and aggregate U.S. livestock and livestock products production for several sample periods within the period 1911-1958. The three aggregate output indexes are tested for irreversibilities in supply response, and no evidence of a definitive irreversible supply function is found for any of the dynamic supply models. The use of a nonstochastic difference equation to model the aggregate farm output and crop production equations results in short-run elasticity estimates that are somewhat smaller than previous studies suggest while the long-run elasticities are somewhat larger.

0063

A national nutrition policy: Can we devise one.

Hollingsworth, Dorothy F. London, E. Smith-Gordon. Journal of human nutrition. June 1979. v. 33 (3). p. 211-220. ill. Bibliography p. 220. Abstract: National food policy, ensuring that sufficient safe and wholesome food is available to the public, should be

distinguished from national nutritional policy, defined as measures taken to maintain a nutritious food supply and to prevent undernutrition and overnutrition. The British food policy during the second world war was successful because adequate supplies were distributed in a well-balanced mixture according to physiological requirements. Subsequent trends toward an affluent pattern of diet with increased consumption of sweets, chocolate and fats are noted. Views on the relationship of diet and heart disease or cancer are central to current efforts to develop national policy. Sufficient knowledge exists to devise a national nutritional policy which should emphasize nutrition education. (NAL Call No.: 389.8N959).

0064

Natural essential oils: Current trends in production, marketing and demand.

Robbins, S.R.J.PEFLD. Wheaton : Allured Publishing Corp. Perfumer & flavorist. June/July 1983. v. 8 (3). p. 75-78, 80, 82. (NAL Call No.: TP983.A1P4).

0065

New trend of single farm advancement (Policies). Neuorientierung der einzelbetrieblichen Forderung. GERMAN.

Nolda, H. Bonn, Landschriften-Verlag. IKO, innere Kolonisation, Land und Gemeinde. May/June 1978. v. 27 (3). p. 109-110. (NAL Call No.: HD1955.I2).

0066

New trends in European tree fruit production.

Stebbins, R.L. Portland, Ore., The Society. Annual report.Oregon Horticultural Society. 1978. v. 69. p. 100-102. (NAL Call No.: 81 OR32).

0067

On the new trend of single farm advancement (Policies). Zur Neuorientierung der einzelbetrieblichen Forderung. GERMAN.

Drobig, G. Bonn, Landschriften-Verlag. IKO, innere Kolonisation, Land und Gemeinde. May/June 1978. v. 27 (3). p. 111-112. (NAL Call No.: HD1955.I2).

0068

The politics and responsibility of the North American breadbasket.

Brown, Lester Russell, 1934. Washington Worldwatch Institute 1975. 43 p. ; 22 cm. -. (NAL Call No.: HD9000.6.B7 F&N C-1927).

Abstract: The world food economy has been transformed by 1) decrease in surplus stock reserves and excess production capacity; and 2) dependence on North America for food supplies. Most of 115 countries surveyed import food; the United States and Canada remain the most significant exporters. Factors in increased dependence are 1) growing population increases demand; 2) agricultural mismanagement; 3) new affluence in OPEC and other countries. Food shortages contribute to inflation, nutritional stress, and increased death rates in some areas. Changing trade patterns in key countries like Japan,

China, India, U.S.S.R., Brazil and the OPEC nations will influence future food-trade trends. Basic resources needed to expand food production - land, water, energy, and fertilizers - are not abundant. A developing food strategy must stress international interdependence and cooperation.

0069

Present trends in the development of animal husbandry (Five-Year Plan, economic aspects, costs and returns).
RUSSIAN.

Dobrynin, V.A. Moskva, Ministerstvo sel'skogo khoziaistva. Zhivotnovodstvo. May 1978. May 1978. (5). p. 7-12. ill. (NAL Call No.: 49 Z6).

0070

Problems and trends in the food law. 2. (Meat). Probleme und Tendenzen im Bereich des Lebensmittelrechts. 2.
GERMAN.

Kotter, L. Bad Worishofen, Hans Holzmann. Die Fleischerei. Sept 1978. v. 29 (9). p. 71-72, 75-77. (NAL Call No.: TS1950.F5).

0071

Production/consumption trends, commodity demand projections, and price policy appraisal, Syrian agricultural sector assessment, volume I.

Shafer, C.E. ; Blomo, V.J. College Station, Tex., The Station. Departmental information report, staff paper series - Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Aug 1979. Numerous tables. Aug 1979. (DIR 79-1, SP-10). 197 p. 13 ref. (NAL Call No.: HD1775.T4T4).

Extract: The purpose of this report is to (1) assess recent trends in Syrian agricultural production, prices, and trade in conjunction with SARG price policy objectives and the specific price policy tools which have been employed in the pursuit of such objectives and (2) provide projections of consumer demand for selected agricultural commodities to 1985 and 2000. The assessment is primarily to provide recommendations for consideration as the 5th five year plan is developed for 1980-85.

0072

Production response and structural change in the Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire egg industries resulting from adjustments in the level of freight rates.

Skinner, S.P. ; Seaver, S.K.; Lee, T.; Ecker, G.A. Storrs, Conn., The Station. Bulletin - Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Connecticut. July 1981. July 1981. (458). 39 p. 20 ref. (NAL Call No.: 100 C76S).

Extract: An appraisal of general freight rate increases was undertaken, in order to determine the extent of the widening transportation cost differential between New England and Southern producers. The disadvantage for New England was calculated by averaging the Connecticut and Maine disadvantage in the Boston and New York City markets. Markov chain analysis was employed to determine past

trends in industry structure and to project farm size distribution into the 1980's. It was concluded that the projected substantial increases in feed cost due to rising freight rates can influence the viability of specific farm sizes and the overall structure of the regional egg industry.

0073

Productivity in U.S. food and agriculture: implications for research and education.

Eddleman, B.R. ; Teigen, L.D.; Purcell, J.C. Lexington, Ky., Southern Agricultural Economics Assoc. Southern Journal of agricultural economics - Southern Agricultural Economics Association. Dec 1982. v. 14 (2). p. 1-7. Includes 13 references. (NAL Call No.: HD101.S6).

Extract: Efforts to reduce the upward pressure on food costs and to make more efficient use of energy, land, water and other resources emerged as important agricultural research and education activities during the 1970s.

Apprehension surfaced with respect to declining productivity growth rates in the food and agricultural sector.

Productivity trends in the food and agricultural sector were examined. Factors influencing productivity growth in industries that supply farm inputs, in primary farm production, and in farm products processing and distribution were addressed. Research and education programs needed to increase capacity, productivity and output of the food and agricultural sector were identified.

0074

Puzzles for agricultural economists in the 1980's.

Tweeten, L. Amherst, The Council. Journal - Northeastern Agricultural Economics Council. Oct 1981. v. 10 (2). p. 1-8. 18 ref. (NAL Call No.: HD1773.A2N6).

Extract: The purpose of this paper is to set forth selected economic enigmas in hope that someone will find solutions. It begins with national macroeconomic policy, then turns to international economics. After looking at past trends in supply and demand for farm output, it concludes with sections on farm investment behavior and the role of the agricultural economist in an affluent farming economy.

0075

Rapid food production growth in selected developing countries : a comparative analysis of underlying trends, 1961-76 / by K. Bachman.

Bachman, Kenneth L. ; Paulino, Leonardo A. Washington IFPRI 1979. 98 p. - . Bibliography: p. 95-97. (NAL Call No.: HD9000.5.B33 F&N E-3231).

Abstract: Of the 94 developing nations, 24 are categorized as rapid-growth, where food production expanded faster than population. In a study of 16 rapid-growth countries, wide variation was evident in sources of growth, patterns of growth, patterns of agricultural and economic development,

geography, demography, and income level. Population growth and income are significant in raising demand for a wide variety of staple foods, resulting in increased production and importation. Main crops varied by region: maize in South America, wheat in the Middle East, and rice in Asia. Production increase is based on area expansion and output per hectare, and reflects changing crop patterns as well as new technology in fertilization and irrigation. Approaches to increasing the world food supply must take into account physical and economic conditions and potential problems, such as soil management.

0076

Review of current and future consumption trends for milk and dairy products.
JDSCAE. Jacobson, R.E. Champaign, Ill. : American Dairy Science Association. Journal of dairy science. May 1986. v. 69 (5). p. 1447-1453. Includes 11 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 44.8 J822).

0077

Scientifically based trends of cattle husbandry development in the Estonian SSR (Productive capacity). RUSSIAN.
Val'dman, E. Moskva, "Kolos". Mezhdunarodnyi sel'skokhoziaistvennyi zhurnal. 1978. 1978. (5). p. 55-57. (NAL Call No.: 20 M57).

0078

Seasonal dimensions of energy protein malnutrition in rural Bangladesh: The role of agriculture, dietary practices, and infection.
Chen, Lincoln C. ; Chowdhury, A.K.M. Alauddin. ; Huffman, Sandra L. New York, Gordon & Breach. Ecology of food and nutrition. Oct 1979. v. 8 (3). p. 175-187. ill., charts. 20 ref. (NAL Call No.: TX341.E3).
Abstract: Seasonal influences, especially in developing countries, may be so influential that all activities of the population show repetitive annual cycles. Seasonal influences on the nutritional status of a group of women and preschool children in rural Bangladesh are investigated in this study. The seasonal nature of harvests was correlated with rice cost levels, agricultural wage rates, and home food stocks. During August-October, the months just preceding the major rice harvest, rice costs were highest and agricultural demand was lowest, as were home food stores. Maternal work patterns varied seasonally and were highest during post-harvest processing activities. Time available for childrearing activities also appeared to vary seasonally. Diarrhea and other diseases showed seasonal peaks. Nutritional status of mothers and children varied seasonally; this variation correlated with low levels of food available to families. This trend was more pronounced among landless families than among landholders. Reducing the cyclic nature of nutritional health would appear to be a major factor in breaking the rural

poverty cycle and eliminating the severe effects of malnutrition.

0079

Some trends in the development of potato farming. RUSSIAN.
Litun, V.P. ; Kovalev, D.T. Moskva, NIIKh. Nauchnye trudyNauchno-issledovatel'skii institut kartofel'nogo khoziaistva. 1977. v. 29. p. 119-124. ill. (NAL Call No.: SB211.P8N38).

0080

Some trends in the production of green peppers (in the 6th Five-Year Plan). BULGARIAN.

Naidenova, TS. Sofiia, Ministerstvo na zemedelictvo i khranitel'nata promishlenost. Gradinarstvo. 1978. v. 59 (10). p. 18-21. ill. (NAL Call No.: 87 B87).

0081

The structure of U.S. agricultural technology, 1910-78.
Antle, J.M. Ames, Iowa : American Agricultural Economics Association. American journal of agricultural economics. Includes statistical data. Nov 1984. v. 66 (4). p. 414-421. Includes 21 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 280.8 J822). Extract: This paper utilizes 1910-78 time-series data and a single product aggregate translog profit function to measure the structure of U.S. agricultural technology. Duality relations are used to devise a multifactor measure of biased technical change. A measure of nonhomotheticity is introduced which indicates the effects scale change has had on aggregate cost shares. The empirical analysis finds that different, nonhomothetic technologies characterized the prewar and postwar periods. Differing technical change biases are consistent with relative price trends during the two periods, showing that the long-run structure of U.S. agricultural technology has been consistent with the Hayami-Ruttan induced innovation theory.

0082

The supply of agricultural inputs in Jamaica, 1970-1980.
Bourne, C. ; Pollard, S. Columbus : The Department. ESO - Ohio State University, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. Apr 1981. Apr 1981. (832). 49 p. Includes 13 references. (NAL Call No.: HD1411.03). Extract: This report examines the supply of agricultural inputs in Jamaica during the period 1970 to 1980. The intention is to document and assess the importance of trends in the supply and prices of agricultural inputs in the context of the recent performance of the agricultural sector. Some policy implications are identified.

0083

Sweetener consumption, utilization, and supply patterns in the United States, past trends and relationships, and prospects for target years 1980 and 2000.

Gray, F. D. (s.l. s.n.) 1971. 2 v. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: TX571.G7 F&N B-2137/8). Abstract: The demand for sugar appears price inelastic and consists of 1) consumer package use; 2) embodied use in beverages and 3) embodied use in commercially packaged foods. The Front Load Composite Mix methodology was used to project sugar consumption for 1980-2000. Project per capita U.S. caloric sweetener consumption is 118.4 lb. in 1980 and 122.1 lb. in 2000. The projected total U.S. caloric sweetener consumption in 1980 is 14,033,000 tons and in 2000, 18,643,000 tons. Trends and prospects were analyzed for 1) consumption by type of use, 2) sweetener deliveries by regionality, and 3) sweetener consumption by supplying area. Trends were evaluated for the world sugar reservoir, and physical, structural, labor and economic factors in U.S. sugar growth production. Most of the anticipated increase will come from projected population increases though per capita sweetener consumption is expected to increase several lb. through increases in corn syrup consumption. Sugar consumption and beet sugar consumption is expected to rise. Twelve recommendations are given for further study.

0084

Syrian agricultural assessment project.
Shafer, Carl R. College Station Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A & M University 1979. "SP 10-15". 6 v. : ill. Includes bibliographies. (NAL Call No.: HD1775.T4T4 No.79-1).

0085

Time for new ideas in seafood products.
Ginley, Patrick. New York, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. Quick frozen foods. May 1979. v. 41 (10). p. 66,68. ill. Abstract: In the 1970's seafood prices have increased while record consumption continues. This trend is expected to continue into the 1980's. The American public will look for lighter, more "natural" foods perceived as healthier. Fish is no longer a once-a-week item. More imagination in seafood merchandising is needed. The basic hot fish sandwich which first appeared 25 years ago has not changed. New conservation methods and the 200-mile limit appear to be building the breeding stock of fish. The North Atlantic Seafood Association is committed to building awareness of seafood and creating more profit opportunities. (NAL Call No.: 389.8Q4).

0086

A translog cost function analysis of U.S. agriculture, 1939-77.
Ray, S.C. Lexington, Ky., American Agricultural Economics Association. American journal of agricultural economics. Aug 1982. v. 64 (3). p.

490-498. 24 ref. (NAL Call No.: 280.8 J822).

Extract: The translog cost function provides a convenient framework for analyzing U.S. agricultural production in a multioutput context. Treating crops and livestock as two distinct outputs, this study utilizes standard results of neoclassical duality theory to obtain measures of pairwise elasticities of substitution between inputs, price elasticities of factor demands, and the rate of Hicks-neutral technical change. Results obtained from joint GLS estimation of parameters of cost and share equations indicate a declining trend in the degree of substitutability between capital and labor. Price elasticity of demand for all inputs increased over time. The measured rate of technical change was 1.8% per year.

0087

Trend for forage crop production specialization (in the Orenburg Region, policies, productive capacity of agriculture). RUSSIAN.

Lizogubov, G.G. ; Paniushkin, E.A. Moskva, Izdatel'stvo "Kolos". Korma. Nov/Dec 1978. Nov/Dec 1978. (6). p. 21-22. (NAL Call No.: SB193.A1L8).

0088

Trends and dependence of the supply of agricultural products on the structures and types of agricultural holdings (Demand, economic-mathematical models, marketing, Croatia, Yugoslavia).
Kretanje i ovisnost ponude poljoprivrednih proizvoda o strukturi i tipovima poljoprivrednih gospodarstava. Vincek, Z. Beograd. Ekonomika poljoprivrede. July 1979. v. 26 (7). p. 49-63. Includes bibliography. (NAL Call No.: 281.8 EK72).

0089

Trends in demand for tobaccos of the southern states.

KAEBA. White, B.S. Jr. Lexington : The Station. Bulletin - Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station. Documents available from: Agriculture Library, Agricultural Science Center - North, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40546-0091.~ Includes statistical data. June 1942. (431). 82 p. (NAL Call No.: DNAL 100 K41 (2)).

0090

Trends in EEC (European Economic Community) Egg Production 1970-1981 with special reference to France, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom (Supply, market).

Rushton, R. (Tunbridge Wells, Kent) : The Authority. Technical bulletin - The Eggs Authority. Aug 1982. Aug 1982. (13). p. 23-65. ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: SF490.T43).

0091

Trends in Florida land use: implications for agriculture.
Reynolds, J.E. ; Norberg, R.P. Gainesville : The Department. Staff paper - University of Florida, Food and Resource Economics Department, Institute

of Food and Agricultural Sciences. Mar 1983. Mar 1983. (236). 16 p. Includes 16 references. (NAL Call No.: HD1751.A1S73).

Extract: The conversion of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses since the mid-1950's has become a source of concern to many people. Florida farmland has been used more intensively.

Population growth has increased the nonagricultural demand for land and increased the competition between nonagricultural and agricultural uses for the control and use of land resources. Although Florida's population is expected to continue to grow, substantial acreage is expected to remain in agriculture by 2000. In some areas of the state agriculture will experience intense competition from nonagricultural demands while in other areas the nonagricultural demand will be relatively weak.

0092

Trends in mushroom production and consumption (Includes marketing statistics).

Hauser, U. London, Mushroom Growers' Association. The Mushroom journal. Apr 1979. Apr 1979. (76). p. 149, 151, 153, 155, 157-161. ill. (NAL Call No.: SB353.M8).

0093

Trends in (Polish) agricultural research policy. Kierunki polityki naukowo-technicznej w naukach rolniczych.

Biernacki, T. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne. Postepy nauk rolniczych. 1978. v. 25 (6). p. 13-21. (NAL Call No.: 20.5 P84).

0094

Trends in the development of agriculture and food industry of South-Transdanubia. Tendenciak Del-Dunantul mezogazdasagaban es elelmiszeriparának fejlesztése ben.

HUNGARIAN.

Nagy, J. Budapest, Magyar Agrartudományi Egyesület. Gazdalkodás. 1978. v. 22 (9). p. 1-6. (NAL Call No.: 281.8 G25).

0095

Trends in the development of Juglans regia nuts (Productive capacity of agriculture). BULGARIAN.

Krinkov, Kh. Sofia, Ministerstvo na zemedelieto i khranitelnata promishlenost. Selskostopanska nauka. 1978. v. 16 (4). p. 53-60. ill. (NAL Call No.: 21 SE492).

0096

Trends of agricultural development in West Germany. KOREAN (USE FOR RELATED KOREAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS).

Kim, C.M. Seou1, Korea FAO Association. Kukje singnyang nongop. World food and agricultureKukje Yonhap Singnyang Nongop Kigu. Hanguk Hyophoe. June 15, 1978. v. 20 (6). p. 6-14. ill. (NAL Call No.: 389.9 K953).

0097

Trends of development in cattle production in the Estonian SSR. Entwicklungsrichtungen in der Rinderproduktion der Estnischen SSR. GERMAN.

Waldmann, E. Berlin, VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag. Internationale Zeitschrift der Landwirtschaft. 1978. 1978. (5). p. 462-463. (NAL Call No.: 20 M57AG).

0098

U.S. agriculture and the macroeconomy.

Prentice, P.T. ; Torgerson, D.A. Washington, D.C. : The Department. Agricultural economic report - United States Dept. of Agriculture. Has second title: "Agricultural-food policy review: commodity program perspective."~ Literature review. July 1985. (530). p. 9-24. Includes 3 references. (NAL Call No.: DNAL AGE A281.9 AG8A).

Extract: The farm economy and the general economy are so closely linked that economic conditions and policies beyond the farm gate can affect agriculture's well-being as strongly as farm programs which focus on individual commodities. Macroeconomic conditions and policies affect demand for farm products and, thus, farmers' revenue as well as the cost of farming. Longrun trends in the general economy suggest that future growth in domestic demand will not be sufficient to eliminate excess farm production. A macroeconomic policy mix of fiscal stimulus combined with monetary restraint is harmful to agriculture and other interest-sensitive, export-dependent, or import-competing sectors--at least in the short run.

0099

US farm policy in perspective.

Sanderson, Fred H. Haywards Heath, Sussex : IPC Science and Technology Press. Food policy. Feb 1983. v. 8 (1). p. 3-12. ill., charts. (NAL Call No.: HD9000.1.F66).

Abstract: Various effects of US farm policy are discussed. Included are: historical trends in farm commodity programs; US administration objectives; difficulties in reducing the dairy surplus; support measures for cereals and cotton; production controls for tobacco, peanuts, and sugar; the effect of recent policy on farm income; the instability in farming income since the early 1970's; and international ramifications related to the prosperity and economic stability of US farmers. The new farm legislation passed in 1981 was hailed as a success for the US administration's efforts to contain farm support escalations. It now appears that serious problems have merged during the recent period of rapid agricultural productivity growth and slower domestic and foreign demand growth. Despite subsequent legislative amendments to limit budget outlays, farm support costs are currently estimated at \$12 billion each for fiscal 1982 and 1983, and \$7 billion for fiscal 1984. These figures contrast with original projections of less than \$3 billion/year. (wz)

0100

Use of agricultural land in Hawaii in relation to crop improvement (History of crop production, outlook, yield trends, market supply statistics).

Heinz, D.J. Honolulu, Hawaii : The College. Research extension series - College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii. Nov 1983. Presented at the First Fertilizer and Ornamentals Workshop, 1983. Kailua Kona, Hawaii. Nov 1983. (037). p. 159-177 ill. Includes references. (NAL Call No.: S481.R4).

0101

The vegetable oil economies of India and Pakistan: trends, policies, and prospects.

Landes, M.R. ; Nehring, R.F. Washington, D.C. : The Service. World agriculture outlook and situation report - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Includes statistical data. Aug 1984. (84-11). p. 20-33. (NAL Call No.: DNA1415.W6).

Extract: India and Pakistan are two of the world's largest importers of edible oils and are major markets for U.S. soybean oil. In India, production gains are projected to largely offset rising demand while, in Pakistan, rapid growth in demand is projected to continue to outstrip production. Competition from palm oil and other suppliers of soybean oil may make it increasingly difficult for U.S. soybean oil to hold its current share in the two markets.

0102

Western Hemisphere: review of agriculture in 1982.

Washington, D.C. : The Service. World agriculture outlook and situation - United States Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. 1982. 1982. (WAS 27, suppl. 5). 37 p. (NAL Call No.: aHD1415.W6).

Extract: The volume of Latin American farm exports is expected to grow modestly in 1982, but weak price prospects suggest that export revenues could stagnate or decline. The value of Latin American agricultural imports will be down in 1982 because of improved domestic production, declining world prices, weak demand, and growing foreign exchange shortages in many countries. U.S. agricultural exports to Latin America, which reached a record \$6.4 billion in 1981, are expected to be lower in 1982. Imports from the region declined 10 percent to \$6.5 billion, and they are expected to slip further in 1982. Agricultural production in Latin America was 5 percent higher in 1981 and 7 percent above the long-term trend. It has grown only modestly in 1982.

0103

Wheat revolution--the next phase (Production trends, in India).

Swaminathan, M.S. New Delhi, India's Agricultural Breakthrough. The Green revolution. 1978. 1978. p. 21-23. ill. (NAL Call No.: S19.G74).

0104

The world dimension to U.S. agricultural trade.

Womack, A.W. ; Bredahl, M. Columbia, Mo. : The Station. Special report - University of Missouri-Columbia, Agricultural Experiment Station. 1980. 1980. (259). p. 19-33. (NAL Call No.: S534.M8M5).

Extract: The purpose of this paper is to examine the fundamental economic forces underlying this rapid expansion in exports. This will be done by examining, via trend analysis, the gaps between consumption and production for major trading regions; shifts in world utilization and in levels of supplies from competing countries; impacts world economic variables have on the U.S. sector, employing an econometric model; and the most likely future directions the U.S. industry will take.

0105

World food strategy for the 1980s - context, objectives, and approach / J. Mellor.

Mellor, John W. Washington IFPRI 1979. Paper presented at the International Conference on Agricultural Production, Bonn, Germany, 1979. 7 p. (NAL Call No.: HD9000.5.M4 E-3226).

Abstract: If food production and consumption trends continue at present levels, Third World countries will face a major deficit in staple food crops by 1990. Requirements to close this food gap include: increased financial assistance; improvements in all traditional approaches to agricultural growth; implementation of existing technology, such as multiple cropping and irrigation; and expanded research concerning food production. Implementation of these efforts will require cooperation from developed and underdeveloped countries alike. Failure in the effort to close the food gap will lead to conflict between the developed countries and the Third World.

0106

World food trade and U.S. agriculture, 1960-1980.

Wisner, R.N. ; Denbaly, M.S. Ames, Iowa, World Food Institute, Iowa State University. World food trade and U.S. agriculture. Aug 1981. Aug 1981. (1). 35 p. maps. 24 ref. (NAL Call No.: 919561(AGE)).

Extract: Our purpose here is to provide a current perspective on the world food situation, including trends in world production and demand, and the extent to which progress is being made in meeting world food needs. From this perspective, the role of U.S. exports in world trade will be examined. Questions to be answered include (1) where is the growth in demand for U.S. agricultural exports occurring, (2) what is happening to the U.S. share of world grain exports, (3) what adjustments in trade have occurred as a result of the partial U.S. embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, (4) what percentages of our major crops enter world markets, (5) how have these percentages changed in the past two

decades and (6) what forces are causing growth in world demand for farm products?

0107

World production of food proteins: situation, structure, trends.
Lischenko, V.F. Champaign, Ill.
Journal American Oil Chemists' Society.
Mar 1979. 56 (3). p. 178-180. ill. (NAL Call No.: 307.8 J82).

0108

1982 handbook of agricultural charts.
Washington : The Department. Agriculture handbook - United States Department of Agriculture. Nov 1982. Predominantly charts. Nov 1982. (609). 99 p. (NAL Call No.: 1 AG84AH).

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